# THE POPLIN DINNER GOWN.

It is Beautiful in Parma Blue and Thyme Green.

TWO LOVELY NEW SHADES.

Poplins for the House are Made Without a Great Deal of Trimming. A Low Words About the New Street Skirts.

(Copyright, 1898, for The Times.) PARIS, May 5.—The Poplin gowns this spring are surely deserving of an especial letter. Never before have the manufacturers shown such a variety in popins. They are the most attractive changeable popins combining the new popular shades, and popins which boast a tiny emboased stripe or check. The latest thing in popins has a border along one edge of the goods that may glow with rich colors or it may be stamped with a soundche design in a deeper shade than the material. The souterieres seem to regard it as a material rich in possibilities for they fashion some of their richest dinner toitetes of popin in delicate shades of gray or paima bine.

A PALMA SATIN.

In paima bine a PALMA SATIN.

In paima bine if recently saw a dinner gown of popin that is worthy of note, though too line, I fram for the war purses of my American readers. The popin was siftly as could be, with a fusire that could not have been obtained from any other material except satin. The sairt had long plain expanses that showed off the sital-ness to more than perfection, it had a plain front breadth and the back was parior length.

At the side, let in like a panet, was a fan in brilliant orange satin. At the top the fan was finished with gold braiding. The waist was made on ite same general plan, with a bian front and a side turers shown such a variety in popins

The waist was made on the same gen ad plan, with a plain front and a sid imming of orange and braid. The sleeve ere or parma culton, made over parms

I liked that dress for its brilliancy.

A gown of thyme poplin was, as you may guess, a green gown. Its front was pism, but its side breadths were stripped with narrow bands of black sath ribbon which gave the bright green almost the effect of a green and black striped dress. Big bow knots of green ribbon trimmed into breadths.

Dinner waists are seldom decollete but notice a tendency this spring to round them more than in previous years. Many of the necks are cut quite high upon the shoulders, but low at front and back. This is a pretty fashion, as it gives apparent length to the waist.

The dinner petitical is much in evidence. This is the skirt with a lace ruffle around the foot and made entirely of fine embroidery. The ruffle is pulled down by the maid until it just peeps out from the skirt and there it is left to show itself a little as the wearer moves about, It is a pretty fashion but you must get used to it before you can really admire it. At first the templation to say "Lady, you are losing your petiticoat," is really irresistible.

The poplin dinner gown lends itself.

losing your pettieoat," is really irresistible.

The popkin dinner gown lends itself admirably to classic tratment. In this respect it is superior to saim, Made porfectly plain and absolutely tight fitting, it is as stately a garment as the Grecian woman can want to wear.

I was the fortunate guest at a very nice girl hachelor dinner—the dinner given by a bride-to-he the evening before the wedding. She were a poplingown in pearl gray, made without trimming and with only shoulder straps upon the shoulders. The akirt was relieved with a double flource.

When dinner was announced the hostess, a beautiful brunette, rose and with classic taper led the way to the dining room. The dinner ushered in under such impressive circumstances was most interesting. In SHOPPING DRESSES.

POPLIN SHOPPING DRESSES.
And they make shopping gowns of popin, of course. They are fine enough to
e worn shopping and afterward to din-

one worn shopping and the series of the smartest shoppers that I saw on the Rue de la Paix yesterday wore a gown of thyme green popilin that coasted a wonderful air of chic.

The skirt fitted close over the hips and the fullness at the back was laid in small polaits. Around the bottom of the skirt here was a broad circular flounce of the borlin that continued around the skirt to the front gore. It was headed with three narrow rows of green velvet in a deepar chade of green.

porlin that continued around the front gore. It was headed with three the front gore. It was headed with three the front gore. It was headed with three the front grows of green velvet in a deeper shade of green.

The corsage was a blouse of the poplin with short basques. The left side was trimmed with horizontal bands of the velvet and the right side was plain, lapped over in double-breasted fishion. It was edged with three rows of the velvet. Was edged with three rows of the velvet. Was edged with three rows of the velvet.

form plaids that gave a pretty, unusual finish. They were mounted by epaulettes of the popilin, trimmed with velvet.

Another street gown that was very attractive was made of checked blue and white popilin. The skirt was close fitting over the https and rather clinging in effect. It was trimmed round with three broads him hands of white metre. fect. It was trimmed found with three broad bias bands of white moire that siatted high at the left side.

The corsage was a blouge of the checked poplin opening at the left side over a narrow yeat of fulled white mousseline de soile. From under the arm seams came three broad bias folds of the white moire that slanted up to the edges of the yest. The belt was of the white moire and



white moire tabs trimmed the tops of the sleeves.

Such a fetching little hat of rough blue straw was worn with this tollette. The crown was surrounded by "snow balls" terial. is eleeves.
Such a fetching little hat of rough blue raw was worn with this tollette. The own was surrounded by "snow balls" at bunch of stiff green leaves stood

raight up the back.
ANOTHER GOWN. ANOTHER GOWN.

The elegant new visiting toilette that was made of pale gray populn was exectingly original. The skirt sitted close over the hips, with the fullness at the sack, merging into a short train. It was rimmed at the front with two rows of anyrow jet passementerle, so as to give he effect of a panel, On each side of the et there were the most wonderful black truaze butterfiles appliqued. They increased in size as they neared the bottom of he skirt and their wings were covered with tridescent spangles.

poplin and the purple of some dual material.

FOR A GIRL.

A girlish gown that boasted this combination was fashioned for a visiting toilette. The close-fitting skirt touched the floor around and was considerably longer at the back. It was trimmed around with two broad blas folds of the poplin that ended in points at the edge of the narrow apron. They were outlined in narrow deep violet ribbon that was put on very full. Frogs of violet veivet and braid joined the folds at the front.

The corrase of the parma blue poplin was close fitting, with short rounded hangues, It was made with a long square yoke of white satin at the front that was covered with deep violet soutache in an

scallops that were faced with violet velvet and hordered with the soutache that was carried down the front of the corsage in double-breasted fashion. Four of the deep violet frogs trimmed the front of the corsage.

corsage.

The sleeves of the poplin were close fitting and were mounted by puffs of the white sath that were embroidered with the violet soutache. The marrow ceinture was of violet velvet. A number of the poplin gowns I noticed had circular flounces on the skirts that varied from flounces in the skirts that varied from the control of the poplin inches in these in these in the skirts in the s twelve inches to thirty inches in breadt NINA GOODWIN.

#### EQUIPMENT FOR TROOPS.

Information Issued by War Depart

ment for Benefit of Volunteers The War Department has learned with some dismay from the reports of its offi-ers engaged in mustering and recruiting ne volunteers in the different States that very few of the National Guard officers very few of the National Guard officers have ideas as to the equipment required for troops in the field that conform in any measure to the standard which hard practice and experience have established for the United States Army. It has been found that in some cases a battalion was laying up enough equipment to load an entire freight train, while on the other hand some of the more enthusiastic and hardened volunteer troops proposed to go to the front omitting from their equipment many of the things that are abso-

what is necessary in the way of equipment of every organization in the service from a company to an army corps. This information is embodied in the following general order issued yesterday:

The following standard of aupplies and equipment for field service is published for the information and guidance of troops in the military service of the United States. The allowance is regarded as the minimum for field service:

Headquarters of an army corps—Three wagons for haggage, &c., or 8 pack mules; 1 two-horse wagon, 1 two-horse spring wagon, 10 extra saddle horses

every two officers of his staff.

Headquarters of a division—Two wagons for baggage, &c., or 5 pack mules; I two-horse spring wagon, I two-horse wagon, 5 extra saddle orses for contingent wants I wall tent for commanding general, I wall tent for every two officers of his

Headquarters of a brigade-One wagon

Hesdquarters of a brigade—One wagon for baggage, or 5 pack mules; I two-horse spring wagon, 2 extra saddle horses for contingent wants, I wall tent for the commanding general, I wall tent for the commanding general, I wall tent for every two officers of his staff.

Allowance of transportation for regiment of cavalry—Forty-nine wagons, or 144 pack enimals; allowance for transportation for battery light artillery, 4 wagons; allowance for transportation for regiment of infantry, 25 wagons.

Supplies to be carried in wagons per company—Ten days' field rations per man; 100 rounds of ammunition per soldier, 250 pounds of officers' baggage and supplies, tentage, grain for animals utensils for each company mess, not to exceed 250 pounds for each troop, battery, or company; horseshoes, nalls, tools, and medicine for cavalry horses, not to exceed 300 pounds; to each soldier or civilian employe (compactly rolled in one piece of shelter tent). I banket, I poncho, and I extra suit of undergarments.

Whenever the amount of rations or grain varies from the above, the weight to be carried per 6-mule wagon may be increased or diminished, but should not exceed 400 pounds, and for fourmule wagon 3,000 pounds, and, if possible, should be less per waxon.

Whenever obtainable on line of march, full forage will be allowed all animais,

fantry, 106; artillery, 1,640 2,858 4,850 Ammunition, 109 rounds; cavalry, 100 men; in-fantry, 106 men. . . . . . Officers' baggage and 250 250

fantry, 9 for ignt eartery.

Grain for animals, ten
days, 61 pounds; cavalry, 115; infantry, 12;
artillery, 126. . . . 1.
Utensils for each company mess.

Horseshoes nalls, tools
and medicine for eavalry and artillery
horses. . 1,900 720 7,560 350

and all necessary mulitions of war will be designated in subsequent orders.— Washington Star.



"The Franks," a Valuable Addition to "The Nations."

"Beleaguered "-A Not Interesting Story-New Novel of the Hysterical School-Mr. Stephen Crane and

Mr. Harold Frederick.

MR. LEWIS SERGEANT. AUTHOR.

The Franks: From Their Origin as a Confederacy To the Establishment of the Kingdom of France and the German Empire. By Lewis Sergeant. G. P Putnam's Sons. New York. London.

For sale by the George M. West Co. We have had many pleasant and excellent reasons for enthusiasm as the succeeding volumes of the "Story of the Nations" series have made their appearance, for, while of course there have been degrees in the interest of the vol-umes, each has been sufficiently valuable to justify much praise. Regarding this present one, however, we really feel that present one, however, we really feel that enthusiasm in the superlative degree is quite justified, and can say, after a careful reading, that in our judgment the virile people with whom it deals have not often received more sympathetic, just or entertaining attention. The last adjective is advisedly used. Mr. Sergeant has used his facts in a manner that gives to his hook an interest entirely apart from its historical one. The story of the Franks, especially of the earlier Franks, is, as he truly says, rich in fable, but poor in history. In the legend of Chovis, and even in the legend of Charles the Great, it is a work of considerable difficulty to separate what is historically accurate from that which has at best a dubious origin. The aim in this volume has been to present a general outline of the his-

origin. The aim in this volume has been to present a general outline of the history of the Franks, and, in doing so, to confine himself almost exclusively to facts which have a sure foundation. That aim implied that the greater part of the volume should be devoted to periods in which the historical foundation was least secure—to the long struggle between Ro-mana and Teutons, during which the tribes on the east of the Rhine were pertribes on the east of the Rhine were per-petually combining against their enemies until the Frank Confederacy clearly emerged, and to the subsequent Merov-ingian period, during which the Franks were gradually subjecting the whole of Gaul. It is in this domain, overgrown as it is with fable, and meagerly as its central facts have been dealt with by historians, that the student of history should find his greatest attraction. Mr. Sergeant has ventured to support an interpretation of a particular passage in Gregory of Tours which has been either interpretation of a particular passage in Gregory of Tours which has been either ignored or repudiated for more than a thousand years. The reader, says he must decide for himself as to the probable origin of the Franks, and the position of Gregory's "Dispargum," but in any case it is impossible that we should continue to attach the slightest credence to the imaginary Belgie Thuringla. A superficial perusal of the book gives no dea of the amount of valuable and reliable research which it represents. Mr. Sergeant the amount of valuable and reliable re-search which it represents. Mr. Sergeant knows how to condense his facts in a masterly, legical way—so stating them that they are their own strongest argu-ments. He is, by natural gifts, an histor-ian—all writers of histories, as a patient public knows too well, are, unfortunately not

not.

BELEAGURED: A Story of the Uplands of Baden in the Seventeenth Century, By Herman T. Koerner. G. P. Putnam's Sons. New York. London. For Sale by George M. West Company. The effort which Mr. Koerner has put into this volume is worthy of more successful results than has crowned them here. As a matter of fact he has attained but indifferent results. The period with which it deals is that following the Thirty Years War, when Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden was sweeping all before him in Germany. It is therefore necessarily filled with sangulnary detail, against a background of intrigue and diplomacy, so that sustained and stirring interest might almost be assumed as a matter of course. But it may not be taken as a matter of course, for Mr. Koerner has not the vigorous touch which reproduces vividly, and his book is unqualifiedly dull.

which reproduces viviny, and his look is unqualifiedly dull.

III.

THE FIRE OF LIFE: By Charles Ken-nett Burrow. Henry Holt and Com-pany. New York.

For sale by the George M. West Com-

For sale by the George M. West Company.

This is a novel distinctly suggestive of the per-fervid hysterical school, but in spite of that quality, has a good thing or two in it—As Mrs. Torrance, for instance. With regard to the two young women in it, personally we find Ethel Burrow considerably more attractive than Mabel, who is too angelic for our no doubt too human taste. Personally we are made uncomfortable by her. The dialogue smacks of the school made familiar by women who had much better have spent their lives in "blushing unseen" than have introduced it. We confess that we cannot appreciate persons who "For a moment stood there at the full stretch of life poised upon the last flood wave... electerae. We prefer less mixed metaphors. But that, of course, is meroly our personal preference. These are the sort of people who, if they exist at all, hold the relation to man as God made him that disease holds to health.

An interesting rumor reaches the Critic

sort of people who, if they exist at all, hold the relation to man as God made him that disease holds to health.

An interesting rumor reaches the Critic to the effect that Mrs. Craigle has been selected by Lord Rowton to write the authorized life of the late Lord Beaconsfield. It is no secret that Mrs. Craigle is a great admirer of the dead statesman, for he figures as one of the characters in "The School for Saints." Lord Rowton, who was Beaconfield's secretary, was appointed to the task, but he seems to shrink from it, for it is not yet done, though the Premier's will said:—"I hereby request my friend and private secretary, Montagu Corry, with all convenient speed after my death to collect the said documents." for destruction or for publication, at his own absolute discretion. There is, morever, a request that, as "the said documents contain matters bearing on the conduct and character of contemporary statesmen," especial care shall be taken by Lord Rowton not to "inflict needless pain on the living or on the families of the dead." Not the least important parts of this biography will be the "correspondence with Her Majesty Queen Victoria," whose friendship and sympathy with Beaconsfield were well known.

It is pleasant, says the same periodical, to see an interchafuse of courtestes between authors. In The Chap-Book of March 16, Mr. Stephen Crane wrote of Mr. Harold Frederick:—
"In Frederick one feels at once the perfect evenness of craft, the undeviating worth of the workmanship. The exceilence is always sustained, and these books form, with "In the Sixties," a row of big American novels.

If I make my mean too strong over this phase of the matter, I have only the excuse that I believe "In the Sixties' stories to form a most notable achievement in writing times in America. "He has grasped English life and his new book will shine out of English eyes in a way with which they are not too familiar. It is a strong and striking delineation, free hold and straight."

\*\*Example\*\* In the sixties of the matter, In the

to the New York Times of Mr. Crane's new volume of stories:

"The genius of this young son of America is being keenly feit here, and there is a quickening touch in this volume of stories which will put a new face on British appreciation. "No Niving English prose writer of the years approaches his wonderful gift of original and penetrating observation, while no writer of English is to-day prouder of being an American."

#### FROM DEATH TO LIFE.

Experiences of One Buried Under an

Avalanche of Snow and Ice. From life to death and back again to life was the experience of A. Miller, of Portland, in the recent Chilkoot catastrophe.

Mr. Miller arrived in Portland yesterday feeling fairly well, yet he has not entirely recovered from the effects of being buried beneath tons of snow and ice. He suffered internal injury that for a time gave the physicians doubt as to the ultimate turn of his case, and looks back to the loss of many pounds of flesh as one of the least regretful features of his narrow escape. Mr. Miller was caught narrow escape. Mr. Miller was caught under the large slide that extended over a mile along th trail at the Scales, being at the time, with over 100 men and women, fleeling from what was known to be imminent danger. After more than two hours of unconsiousness, during which time Mr. Miller was thought by many to have taken a permanent abode in the shadowy realm, he was finally revived through the good offices of his friend, F. B. Holbrook, of Portland, and Dr. Maple, the government physician who rendered such valuable services to

the unfortunates.
About 11 A. M. Mr. Miller, with Mr. Holbrook and a party of over 100, left the Scales, a long rope being used by the party in the same manner as by moun-tain climbers. This was mainly for the tain climbers. This was mainly for the protection of the women, although some of the men found it valuable in clambering down the steep, treacacrous trail. Shortly after 11 Mr. Miller says he was suddenly made aware of the great avalanche by a terrifle rumble and roar from above. No one could see it; in fact, the driving snow made it impossible to more than see the trail beneath their feet. From the time the first roar was neard until the avalanche ensuifed the party was only a moment. Most of those holding the rope were struck while bending forward to protect their faces from the blizzard, the mass of snow simply crushing them down to the trail. Mr. Miller started to turn for a backward look when caught, and was pressed down on one side in a cramped position. When nar-rating his sensations a tthat time, he It is hard to tell how I felt, I realized

our danger first, before seeming to con-template that I was facing death. Knowing how we had rescued many during the day from smaller slides, my first thought was the chances of being resmy ingers, hands, arms, and nimes were pinioned so that it would have required great exertion to move either. Rescue I knew must come soon or never, and I thought of the lineman who had gone on ahead a short time before, and of any that might have been above the slide, as the only ones from whom we could hope. My breath grew shorter. I tried to as the only ones from whom we could hope. My breath grew shorter. I tried to blow against the snow to enlarge the little place where I breathed. Each slight exertion warned me that I would rapidly succumb if I did not remain perfectly quiet. Then I was terrorized with the thought of suffocating. It occurred to me that the bad always here a market the state of the sta that this had always been a manner of death for which I had a peculiar horror. To be pinloned rigid, crushed by tons of snow, slowly dying, while life and happiness were a few feet above my head. As I felt weakness growing my thoughts turned to my wife and children. I saw them in their home, all happy and con-

tented, and then, as they were thrown into mourning for me in that very position in the snow. My mind then reviewed their financial condition, and as I realized that they would be provided for I feit a sense of relief. Regretting that I must pass from them, yet knowing that they would be well, I left them to think of the final pang. A stupor grew on me, without pain, until it was as though a physician held to my face an anaesthetic that took away consciousness and life.

"When I revived, Mr. Holbrook held me by the collar and was vigorously

me by the collar and was vigorously chafing me. My surprise was great to know I had again some to life, and it required moments to reassure myself that there was no mistake. But then the pain there was no mistake. But then the pain began. It was easy to die, but life came hard. After one impulse to know what had become of the money in my pocket, part of which belonged to another, my time was occupied with sharp, pricking pains through my limbs, and oppressive feelings in my chast. As the blood started through the velns and arteries my agony became so great that I almost regretted that they had broken my peaceful sleep. In due time I began to recover, thanks to the considerate work of Dr. Maple, and finally was able to get out

Maple, and finally was able to get out again."

When the rescuers dug Mr. Miller from When the rescuers dug Mr. Allier from the seven feet of snow burying him he was thought to be dead, and was laid out. Mr. Holbrook recognized him end commenced the resuscitation that restored life after more than two hours work. Mr. Holbrook, being nearer the rear of the party, was covered up only to about his shoulders, from which position he approached in getting to the saurface. succeeded in getting to the saurface. Others at different positions were cov-red deep, and will not be brought to the light until the sun melts the snow. Mr. Miller and his party were about three-fourths of a mile below the Scales when caught, the trail at the place being in the bottom of a guily.

A peculiar condition, and one which way he instruction to others similarly.

A peculiar condition, and one where may be instructive to others similarly placed, was that of the number rescued shortly after being buried, those show-ing evidence of struggling violently were the ones that could not be revived. Mary of these had scratched their own faces in a terrible manner, and one had torn an eyeball from the socket. These who kept quiet were the only ones revived at all.
One or two when they came to life ware
raving maniacs for a few minutes, which
Dr. Maple explained to be a wakening
in the same sense of fright in which they
sank to unconsciousness.—Portland Orecontan. gonian.

#### Gur Navy.

Of two friends, who met recently, one was a travelled American of habitually was a travelled American of habitually reserved speech. The conversation touched upon the battle of Manila, and the non-traveller expressed his opinion that the American navy must be pretty good. "Yes," said the traveller, "It is. I have been a good deal over the world, and I have observed its navies. I tell you that our ships are chips of hell manned by devils."—New York Sun.

Employes of the Japan Rajiway Com-pany won a strike for increased wages. There was a complete tie-up of the en-tire main system for several days. This victory was followed by a voluntary in-crease of 5 cents per day in the wages of the employes of the government sys-tem.

The election for officers of the International Typographical Union will take place on May 3l. For the first tyme in the history of the organization the vote will be taken by the referendum instead of by conventions. It is expected that 55.000 votes will be cast by the subordinate unions.

The Amalgamated Society of Painters and Decorators has a membership in New York of over 5,000, and at the meeting of the union last week it was decided to organize a volunteer regiment, 1,000 strong, to take part in the war with Spain. About 400 men have already en-

One Buffalo browery pays \$138,500 for saloonkeepers licenses this spring; an-other pays \$78,900 and six others pay from \$25,600 to \$40,000 each.

# Economy

# Unusual Slipper News for This Week

UR enormous output placed us in position to close out the entire line of Ladies', Misses', Children's and Men's Summer Shoes on the floor from M. Hessburg, Richmond's great wholesale house on Cary street. Cash and half price was the order of the day. Our conquests are for our trade, and the great public who take advantage of such chances, help to make us great and help your-

## Here's a Part Price List-Retail Shoes at Wholesale Prices

#### In the Ladies' Stock.

Fine Vict Kid Oxfords of various styles and toe and heel, tan and black, also strap Slippers, with tips and plain, patent leather and kid.

\$1.40 All sizes, C. D. E., mostly 3 to 5, good assortment, High-grade Oxfords; the wholesale cost was \$1.00, to retail at \$2.00 to \$2.50—Our price this sale is \$1.49.

\$1.24 Ladles Tan and Kid Oxfords, tips of same and patent tips; Hessburg's wholesale cost was \$1.25—Our price in this sale \$1.24.

OOC Our old stand-by price. We have pairs of fine Oxfords that wholesale at \$1.10 to \$1.65, or retail at \$1.50, now go 88c This &c. sale is unusual, for the regular price reaches as high as \$1.50 in most cases, \$1.25 in few-All go for &&c.

69¢ Another conquest, the assortment not quite so complete but a goody number of \$1.00 and \$1.25 retail shoes, \$50. Some in this lot that wholesale for \$1.00 to the best merchants.

49¢ for 75c. and \$1.00 Oxfords, all sorts for ladies, not a pair in this rack worth less than 75c. Hessburg sale, 49c.

#### Special Sale Trunks, Traveling Bags, &c.

Our west window shows a sample few of a big Trunk Sale. Something new for Richmond. Many are now preparing to go away for the summer and others to pack away their winter garments in wellmade and good-locked Trunks that are

#### Packing Trunks.

25c., 50c., 75c., 98c. \$1.39. Hat Trunk, \$4; worth \$6.

#### In the Children's Stock-

49C This Table has been rebuilt with the Hessburg samples. Hundreds of pairs Child's and Misses Strap Slippers and Ties go on sale at hair retail price, or a little less than wholesale. 59C This Table is fresh with Child's and Strap Sandals, worth upwards of \$1.00.

69¢ This Table of Misses and Children's fine sewed Kid Summer Shoes; tan and black; lace, low button and strap. Hessburg wholesale price 90a to \$1.10—the choice now 69c.

70C Misses extra good Slippers, that are sold to merchants to sell again at \$1.50-The sale price is 78c. for choice.

### In the Men's Stock-75C One rack Vici and Patent Leather Oxfords, slightly ribbed, but not enough to hurt, and mostly small sizes up to 8 and 8, worth 32 to \$2.50-choice now, to close, 75c.

Boys' Rack. Not enough to advertise a great hurrah, but we have about 85 to 90 pairs

\$1.25 and \$1.50 Boys' Solid Shoes that came with these samples and have arranged them in 2 parts-750. and 980. Come look them over.

FREE to the little ones. During all this special sale we shall continue to give presents to the little folks, despite the small prices.

Hosiery.

25C fancy Plaids and Stripes, drop-in our strides to make this a big de-partment, we place on sale two extra lots Ladies' Fancy Hose, at 25c.; in all the latest colors and designs; guaranteed fast and seamless, worth 50c.—for 25c.

#### Another 10c. Purchase.

40 dozen more, and that will close out the fancy Ladies' and Men's Solid Color and Stripe Hose and Half-Hose. Open-work and plain. Worth 40c.

SHOES, TRUNKS. HOSIERY

311 East Broad Street.

THE LACE PETTICOAT IS PULLED DOWN UNTIL IT JUST PREPS OUT.

same colors with the greatest success in black gauze, gathered in horizontal puris. A narrow jet passementerie bordered the edge of the vest. An erormous gauze butterfly was appliqued to the front of the coraage in such a way that the lower part of the wings came over the skirt. The colar was of the carrot satin covered with the puried black gauze. Two wired gauze butternies topped the closefiting sleeves.

wired gauze butternies topped the close-fitting sleeves.

A new combination of color that is growing more popular every day is rather daring. Nobody would think of mixing the old-fashloned deep purple violets with the much favored parma violets in a bouquet. Yet the conteurieres combine these self-

ment many of the things that are absolutely necessary not only to comfort in camp, but to health and life itself.

Therefore General Miles has caused to be prepared by the department experts a table showing in concise form exactly what is necessary in the way of equipment of the control of

mules; I two-norse wagon, I two-norse spring wagon, 10 extra saddle horses for contingent wants, 2 wall tents for commanding general, 1 wall tent for every two officers of his staff.

ble should be less per wagon.

Whenever obtainable on line of march, full forage will be allowed all animals, the rate of purchase to be regulated by the quartermaster's department:

To be carried on the person or horse.
One overcoat, I piece of shelter tent, 50 rounds of ritle or carbine and 21 rounds of revolver ammunition.

Supplies to be carried on pack mules for one troop of cavalry.—Three days field rations per man, 100 rounds of ammunition per soldier. The stencils for each troop of cavalry must not exceed 350 pounds.

Troop of cavalry, company of infantry

op of cavalry, company of infantry Cay, Inf. Bat'y. Field rations ten days,

Tentage, 7 conical wall for cavalry and in-fantry; 9 for light bat-854 854 1,098

